8/4/88 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR April 1988 July 1988

April Unemployment 5.2% in the District

D.C. rate below U.S. rate since January

Labor Force

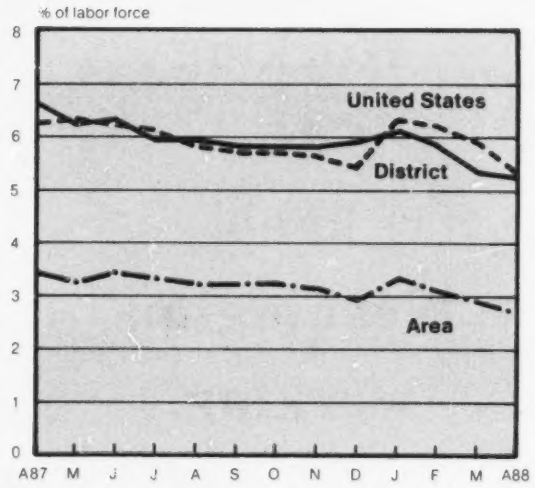
The District

The District's unemployment rate in April fell for the third consecutive month, dropping slightly from 5.3 percent of the labor force to 5.2 percent. This is the lowest rate for the month since the 4.9 percent registered sixteen years ago in April 1972. Between March and April, 3,600 additional residents found jobs bringing the number of employed District residents to 316,100, the largest number of job-holding residents during April since the 327,400 reported in 1973. The April employment growth this year was strong enough to absorb the 3,600 person increase in the labor force and aid 400 others in moving off the unemployment rolls. This labor market movement produced the modest 0.1 percentage point decline in the jobless rate.

Historically, every April produces one of the largest annual declines in unemployment in the City averaging a 0.4 percentage-point drop. Over the past sixteen years, the unemployment rate in April has fallen in 14 years, increased in only one and remained unchanged in the other. So this year's

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates
April 1987 - April 1988



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1988 JULY 1988

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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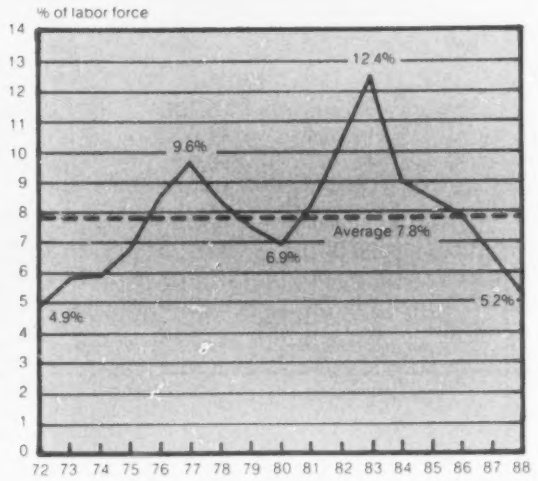
March-to-April drop is lower than anticipated. It follows, however, a record half of a point decline last month. Since the beginning of this year, the rate in the District has declined nearly a full percentage point (0.9 point).

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of April 1972 - 1988



Compared to April of last year, the District's rate has plunged 1.4 points—from 6.6 percent to 5.2 percent. More importantly, 8,300 additional residents are employed and 4,400 fewer are on the unemployment rolls. This is a significant 20 percent decline in joblessness in just one year. Compared to April of 1983 when the District experienced its highest April unemployment rate (12.4 percent), there are now 37,800 more job-holding residents and 22,200 fewer jobless—a 56 percent decline in unemployment and a 13 percent increase in employment.

During April, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for civilian workers across the nation was 5.3 percent. Since January of this year, the District's rate has been below the national average.

The Area & Suburbs

The Area and Suburban labor supply continued to tighten in April as both the Area and Suburban unemployment rates declined two-tenths of a percentage point to 2.7 percent for the Area and 2.3 percent for the Suburbs. In the Suburbs, the monthly increase in the labor force was 18,700 new workers, but 21,600 suburban residents found jobs, so the pool of unemployed suburban workers was reduced by 2,900. Thus, at the end of April, only 59,000 Area workers remained available to support an economy containing over 2.1 million jobs.

Over the year, (April 1987 to April 1988), the

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	April[a] 1988	March[b] 1988	April[b] 1987
District of Columbia	5.2	5.3	6.6
Calvert County	4.2	4.8	4.3
Prince Georges Co.	3.4	3.5	3.5
Frederick County	2.9	4.0	4.4
Charles County	2.7	3.3	2.8
Montgomery County	2.4	2.5	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	2.4	2.2
Alexandria City	1.9	2.0	2.7
Prince William Co.	1.7	2.0	1.9
Falls Church City	1.6	1.9	1.6
Manassas City	1.5	1.9	1.6
Arlington County	1.5	1.7	2.1
Fairfax County	1.5	1.6	1.9
Loudoun County	1.4	1.7	1.7
Fairfax City	1.4	1.4	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.0	1.3	1.3

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA, April 1988[a]

	Apr.[b] 1988	Mar.[c] 1988	Apr.[d] 1987	Mar.[d] 1987	Net Change From Mar. 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,300	330,100	329,400	327,000	3,200	3,900
Total Employed	316,100	312,500	307,800	304,100	3,600	8,300
Total Unemployed	17,200	17,600	21,600	23,000	- 400	-4,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.2	5.3	6.6	7.0	-0.1	-1.4
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,843,000	1,824,300	1,771,700	1,763,300	18,700	71,300
Total Employed	1,801,200	1,779,600	1,726,100	1,716,500	21,600	75,100
Total Unemployed	41,800	44,700	45,600	46,700	-2,900	-3,800
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	—0.2	—0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,176,300	2,154,400	2,101,100	2,090,300	21,900	75,200
Total Employed	2,117,300	2,092,100	2,033,900	2,020,600	25,200	83,400
Total Unemployed	59,000	62,300	67,200	69,700	-3,300	-8,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	-0.2	-0.5

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Area unemployment rate declined a half of a percentage point as the pool of unemployed shrank by 8,200 people, 54 percent of whom were District residents. Between April 1987 and April 1988, 83,400 more Area residents found jobs, an increase of 4 percent. But during this same period, the Area's labor force grew by only about 3.5 percent. As a result, the pool of available Area workers declined by over 12 percent and further tightened the supply of labor.

These labor force changes reduced the District's share of Area unemployment by 3 percentage points. However, having only 15 percent of the Area's labor force, the District

Continued on page 5

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1987 & April 1988
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
	April 1988		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	29.2
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	70.8
	April 1987		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.1	32.1
Suburbs	84.3	84.9	67.9

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,064 in April 1988 – down 1,496 claimants from March. In April, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers at 24 percent and service workers at 19 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants -- up from 9.9 weeks in March.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.7 weeks to 10.6 weeks, while that for females declined from 10.1 weeks to 10.0 weeks. In April 1987, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and 10.7 weeks for females.

Continued from page 4

with 29 percent of the area's unemployment, still has a disproportionate share of the Area's joblessness. Regional labor shortages should work to change this relationship.

Job Growth

The District

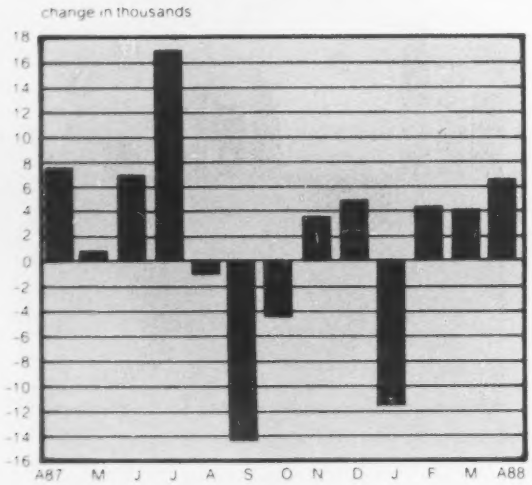
The number of jobs in the District rose 1.0 percent for a gain of 6,500 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for 75 percent of the growth with Services responsible for 58 percent of the new jobs. Services growth was primarily concentrated in Business services (1,300 jobs), All Other Services (700 jobs) and Hotels (500 jobs).

The public sector increased seasonally by 1,600 jobs with gains in both Federal Government (1,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Over the year, (April 1987 to April 1988), the number of District jobs rose 2.6 percent for a gain of 16,600 jobs. The private sector gained 16,100 jobs for a growth rate of 4.2 percent. Services, the leading growth contributor, accounted for 77 percent of all new jobs with growth of 12,700. The major contributors to Services growth were Business Services (3,700 jobs), All Other Services (3,100 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs) and Hotels (1,900 jobs) . Significant private sector growth also occurred in Retail Trade (1,200 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (3,400 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,800 jobs) for a net increase of 0.2 percent.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
April 1987 - April 1988



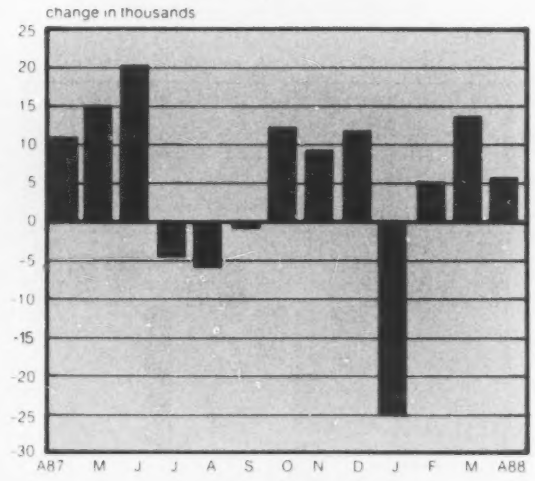
Continued from page 5

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,600 jobs between March and April. The private sector was entirely responsible for the growth with a gain of 6,900 jobs, primarily concentrated in Construction (3,100 jobs) and Services (2,700 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 55 and 85 percent of the respective growth in Construction and Services.

The public sector declined by 1,300 jobs with losses in both Federal Government (300 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,000 jobs). Federal reductions occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs while the Maryland suburbs were solely responsible for the loss in State and Local Government.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
April 1987 - April 1988



Over the year (April 1987 to April 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 55,900 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.8 percent accounting for 72 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased by 2.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 97 percent of all new jobs with the leading growth contributors, Services (22,700 jobs) and Trade (15,500 jobs), responsible for 68 percent of suburban job growth. Seventy-four percent of the Services growth and two-thirds of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 71 percent of the growth in Construction (5,300 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,200 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (4,100 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,800 jobs) for a gain of 0.5 percent. The Virginia suburbs were solely responsible for the State and Local Government growth and were also responsible for 82 percent of the decline in Federal jobs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 0.6 percent, gaining 12,100 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for 98 percent of this growth with Services (6,500 jobs) and Construction (3,000 jobs) responsible for 79 percent of total growth.

The public sector increased by 0.1 percent as growth in Federal Government (900 jobs) was partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (April 1987 to April 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.5 percent for a gain of 72,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.7 percent, creating 70,500 jobs and accounting for 97 percent of Area

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]
Total	**667.4**	**660.9**	**650.8**	**2,127.1**	**2,115.0**	**2,054.6**
Total Private Sector	401.5	396.6	385.4	1,567.9	1,556.1	1,497.4
Total Government	265.9	264.3	265.4	559.2	558.9	557.2
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.5**	**16.5**	**16.0**	**87.5**	**87.4**	**85.5**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	41.9	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.5	21.6	22.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	17.0	15.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.5	45.6	44.2
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.7	12.6	12.1	32.9	32.8	31.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	7.1	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.2**
Construction	**15.8**	**15.9**	**15.0**	**134.4**	**131.4**	**128.3**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.7**	**24.5**	**24.5**	**103.6**	**102.8**	**99.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.0	46.5	43.1
All Transportation	9.8	9.5	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.2	51.6	51.4	51.2
Trade	**63.6**	**62.7**	**62.5**	**422.4**	**421.6**	**405.8**
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.8	77.1	76.3	73.9
Retail	54.9	54.0	53.7	345.3	345.3	331.9
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.0	36.1	36.3	34.7
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.2	44.8	43.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.8	38.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.6	27.8	26.3
Eating & Drinking Places	27.3	26.3	26.9	114.3	113.1	108.5
All Other Retail	23.4	23.5	22.8	84.4	84.6	80.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.8**	**37.6**	**37.1**	**128.2**	**127.6**	**122.3**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	22.8	22.8	21.6
All Other	30.5	30.4	29.9	105.4	104.9	100.7
Services	**242.9**	**239.1**	**230.2**	**690.6**	**684.1**	**655.2**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.9	16.4	15.0	35.6	34.7	33.7
Personal Services	4.3	4.1	4.3	24.9	25.2	24.3
Business Services	53.5	52.2	49.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.7	3.7	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.9	33.5	32.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	26.0	25.7	24.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.8	31.4	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.5	75.8	73.4	630.0	624.3	597.2

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]
GOVERNMENT	**265.9**	**264.3**	**265.4**	**559.2**	**558.9**	**557.2**
Federal Government	208.9	207.7	211.7	347.8	346.9	353.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	211.4	212.0	203.9
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	52.2	52.0	48.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.6	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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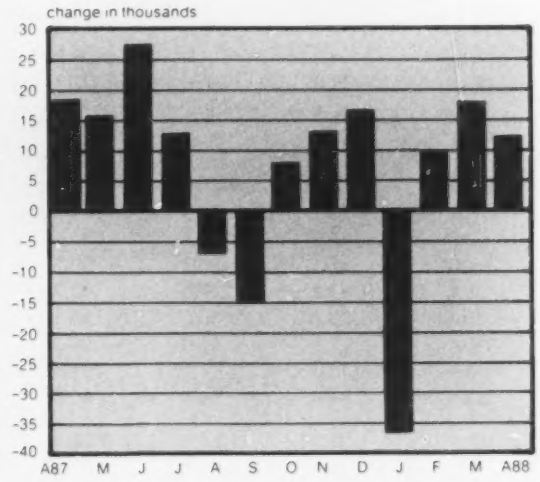
Monthly Job Growth
The Area
April 1987 - April 1988



growth. The leading job producers, Services (35,400 jobs) and Trade (16,600 jobs), were responsible for 72 percent of all new Area jobs. Construction and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate each grew at a rate of 4.8 percent creating 6,100 and 5,900 jobs, respectively. Private sector growth to a lesser extent also occurred in Transportation, Communiations and Public Utilities (4,400 jobs) and Manufacturing (2,000 jobs).

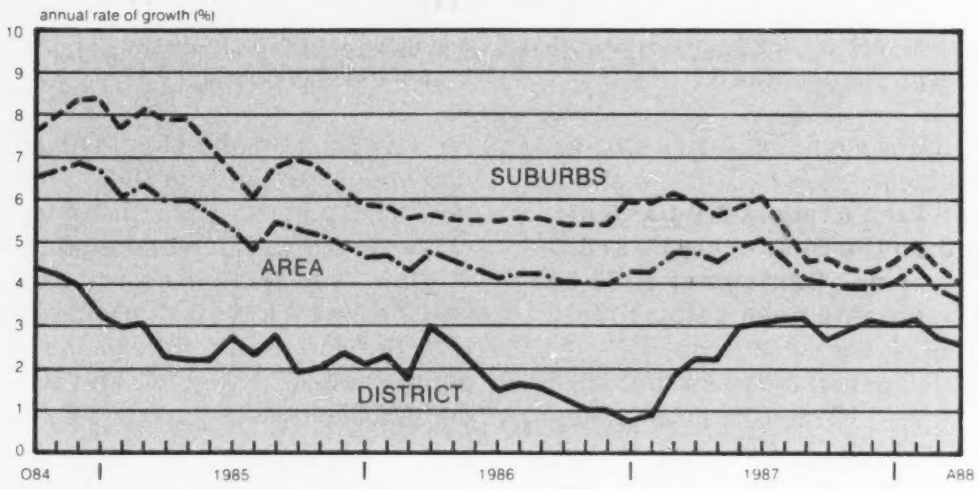
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.4 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (5,600 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (7,500 jobs).

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 42 months (October 1984 to April 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between April 1987 and April 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.5 percent.

The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.0 percent,

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - April 1988



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1988

The Area	
Average 42 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, April 1988	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 42 months	6.0%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, April 1988	4.0%
Current month	4.0%
The District	
Average 42 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.6%

but below its 42-month long-term average of 6.0 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.6 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 42-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April 1984 and April 1985 to 72,500 between April 1987 and April 1988. Over the past year, 55,900 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 16,600 in the District. ***The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.5 percent versus 3.2 percent for the Nation).***

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In March 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 247 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between February and March. This March was no exception. The March rate at 2.9 percent was down from the 3.1 percent re-

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corded in February. March's decline of 0.2 percentage point, the same as February's, is seasonal. As in February, this was the eleventh lowest rate of all 247 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.3 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, **the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was lower than the Boston area's at 3.0 percent. Not since September 1986 has the Washington rate been below the Boston rate.** A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.6 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported a March jobless rate of 3.2 percent, down from 3.4 percent in February. The Richmond-Petersburg Areas's rate is only a fraction higher than Boston's and Washington's--0.2 and 0.3 percentage point, respectively. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate was 3.6 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a 5.1 percent jobless rate in March, down from 5.6 percent in February. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was also 5.1 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 5.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the thirty-second lowest jobless rate in the country. **This was eleven notches below the February standing.**

Maryland's rate declined from 5.1 percent in February to 4.6 percent in March. Virginia's rate also declined, dropping from 4.1 percent to 3.8 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-eighth and forty-third, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in the unemployment rates for March were reported by 26 states and the District of Columbia. The largest declines took place in Wyoming (4.2 points), Mississippi (3.4 points), Alaska (2.6 points), and Louisiana (2.3 points).

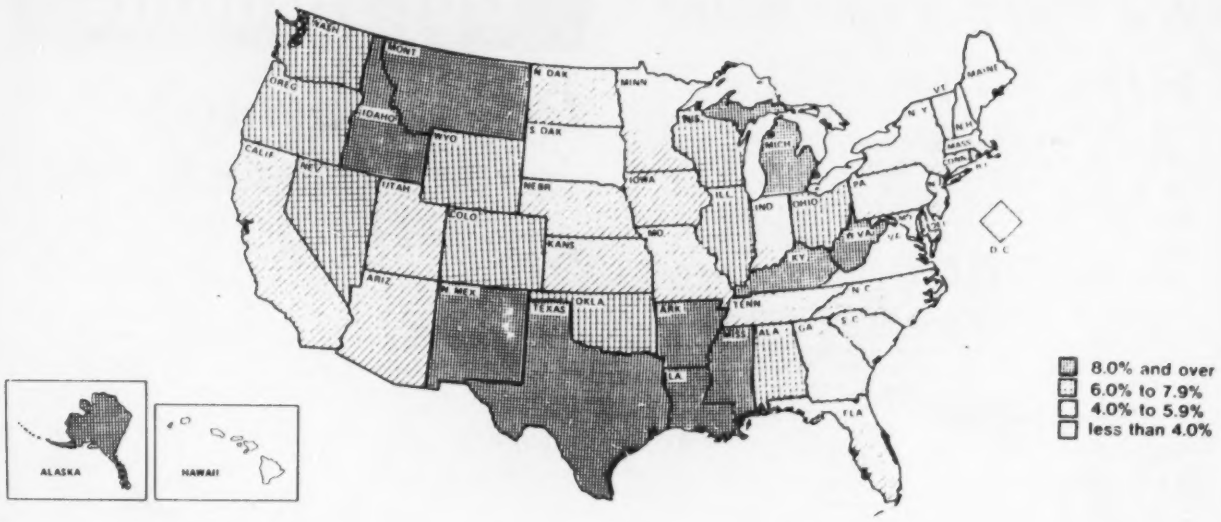
All New England and Middle Atlantic states had unemployment rates below the national rate of 5.9 percent in March, while no state in the West South Central Region had a rate that low. New Hampshire, at 2.8 percent, had the lowest jobless rate in the nation for March, followed by Connecticut (3.1 percent), Hawaii (3.2 percent), and Delaware and Massachusetts (both at 3.6 percent). A total of 29 states and the District of Columbia reported rates below 6 percent. Three states had rates in double digits--West Virginia (11.8 percent), Louisiana (11.7 percent), and Alaska (10.8 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary rate of 5.3 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was the same position held in February. In March, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.5 percent. Of the 26 cities, eighteen reported lower jobless rates, six reported higher rates, and two were unchanged. There were seven cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 7.7 percent was down from 8.2 percent reported in February, but was unchanged from a year ago.

Double digit jobless rates were common in only four cities--New Orleans (10.0 percent), Cleveland (10.8 percent), Detroit (11.8 percent) and Gary (12.3 percent). As in February, Boston, San Francisco, and New York reported the lowest rates of 3.4 percent, 4.1 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively. The

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	March 1988*	March 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.4	4.1
2. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.6
3. New York, NY	4.6	5.8
4. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	7.0
5. District of Columbia	**5.3**	**7.0**
6. Philadelphia, PA	5.7	6.1
7. Salt Lake City, UT	6.0	7.1
8. Columbus, OH	6.1	5.7
9. Pittsburgh, PA	6.1	6.8
10. Miami, FL	6.3	7.3
11. Milwaukee, WI	6.7	7.9
12. Dallas, TX	7.3	6.5
13. Atlanta, GA	7.5	7.9
14. Cincinnati, OH	7.6	8.4
15. Buffalo, NY	7.6	9.1
16. St. Louis, MO	7.6	10.0
17. Baltimore, MD	7.7	7.7
18. Chicago, IL	8.3	8.6
19. Houston, TX	8.4	9.6
20. Birmingham, AL	8.8	8.5
21. Newark, NJ	9.0	9.0
22. Dayton, OH	9.9	9.2
23. New Orleans, LA	10.0	11.0
24. Cleveland, OH	10.8	10.3
25. Detroit, MI	11.8	11.4
26. Gary, IN	12.3	19.3

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

largest over-the-year declines were posted in Gary at 7.0 percent, followed by St. Louis at 2.4 percent, Buffalo at 1.5 percent, and Milwaukee at 1.2 percent. Of the six cities reporting increases, none were at 1.0 percentage point or above.

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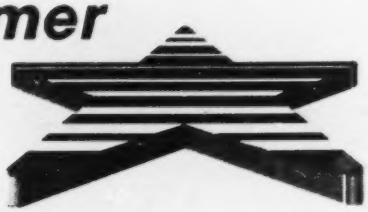
. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you, the employer.

We Need Your Help!

Hire A Youth This Summer



THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

639-1562

★★★ Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities April 1988

Initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits taken by the District of Columbia totalled 2,700 in April 1988. This total compares with 3,150 taken in March of this year, and represents a 14 percent monthly decline. This marks the second year in a row when April claims ran counter to established trends for the first month of a calendar quarter. The first month of the quarter is the beginning of a new base period for determining the level of benefits for unemployment compensation, and claims tend to increase. This increase comes from claimants who opt to wait until the base period changes to take advantage of a higher benefit.

Likewise, all other measures, with the exception of the average weekly benefit amount, took a monthly plunge. The number of weeks claimed, the number actually compensated, and the total benefit outlay each decreased 18 percent. The April benefit payout was $5.6 million, and was the lowest on record this year. The low point last year was $5.0 million in October.

The April average weekly benefit amount, while not declining, rose only less than half a percentage point over the month to $182.17. This appears to signal an early stabilization of this measure for the year.

The changes from April of last year as well as the January-April 1987 period were an exact mirror of the monthly changes--all measures declined except the average

weekly benefit amount. The January-April claims dropped from 14,100 in 1987 to 13,300 this year. The respective weeks compensated were 159,500 and 140,000, and total benefit outlay $27.4 million and $25.3 million. The 1987 four-month weekly benefit payment amount is $181 compared to $172 last year. The workload activity continues its general annual declining trend.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
April 1988

	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	Percent Change From March 1988	Percent Change From April 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,526	2,968	2,818	-14.9	-10.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,455	38,569	35,673	-18.4	-11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,509	36,295	34,703	-18.7	-15.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,340,411	$6,541,049	$5,956,790	-18.4	-10.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.98	$180.22	$171.65	+ 0.4	+ 5.4
Number of First Payments	1,429	1,751	1,632	-18.4	-12.4
Number of Final Payments	774	871	1,006	-11.1	-23.1
Total Beneficiaries	8,777	9,621	9,871	- 8.8	-11.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	104	131	105	-20.6	- 1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,943	2,319	2,886	-16.2	-32.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,814	2,123	3,028	-14.6	-40.1
Total Benefits Paid	$360,794	$424,430	$605,142	-15.0	-40.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.89	$199.92	$199.85	- 0.5	- 0.5
Number of First Payments	111	110	110	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Number of Final Payments	57	50	97	+14.0	-41.2
Total Beneficiaries	536	548	842	- 2.2	-36.3
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	70	50	60	+40.0	+16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	416	428	628	- 2.8	-33.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	296	329	504	-10.0	-41.3
Total Benefits Paid	$58,782	$64,986	$95,238	- 9.5	-38.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.59	$197.53	$188.96	+ 0.5	+ 5.1
Number of First Payments	27	40	56	-32.5	-51.8
Number of Final Payments	15	24	28	-37.5	-46.4
Total Beneficiaries	94	102	156	- 7.8	-39.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,700	3,149	2,983	-14.3	- 9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,814	41,316	39,187	-18.2	-13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,619	38,747	38,235	-18.4	-17.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,759,987	$7,030,465	$6,657,170	-18.1	-13.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$182.17	$181.45	$174.11	+ 0.4	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	1,567	1,901	1,798	-17.6	-12.8
Number of Final Payments	846	945	1,131	-10.5	-25.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,407	10,271	10,869	- 8.4	-13.5

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

For your desk

1. Job Service works with employers to recruit, screen, refer and place workers in jobs you need filled!

2. We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia!

3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!

4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!

5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!

6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!

7. We can provide occupational, apititude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!

8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!

9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you—people likely to meet your needs!

10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1988 rose $9.34. Average Weekly Hours increased 0.1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 21 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products registerd an increase in Weekly Earnings of $14.76. This reflects increases in both Weekly Hours (1.1 hour) and Hourly Earnings (6 cents) resulting from more overtime being worked. Overtime was also responsible for the $8.51 increase in Other Durable Goods Weekly Earnings.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, Food and Kindred Products Average Weekly Earnings rose by $11.53 as a result of more overtime being worked. A wage rate increase was responsible for a 62 cents rise in Hourly Earnings in Printing and Publishing resulting in an increase in Weekly Earnings of $13.88. Other Non-Durable Goods Weekly Earnings rose $9.00 as a result of an increase in Weekly Hours of 2.4 hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987
Total Manufacturing	**440.61**	**431.27**	**425.02**	**39.2**	**39.1**	**39.5**	**11.24**	**11.03**	**10.76**
Durable Goods	**445.82**	**439.32**	**403.03**	**41.9**	**41.8**	**41.0**	**10.64**	**10.51**	**9.83**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	510.43	495.67	395.85	46.7	45.6	40.6	10.93	10.87	9.75
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	471.03	471.06	463.81	41.5	42.4	40.9	11.35	11.11	11.34
Other Durbable Goods	414.32	405.81	355.56	40.9	40.5	41.2	10.13	10.02	8.63
Non-Durable Goods	**437.41**	**424.35**	**443.51**	**37.1**	**36.9**	**38.3**	**11.79**	**11.50**	**11.58**
Food & Kindred Products	427.96	416.43	483.39	38.8	38.1	39.3	11.03	10.93	12.30
Printing & Publishing	461.71	453.83	460.27	34.8	35.4	36.5	13.44	12.82	12.61
Other Non-Durable Goods	347.96	338.96	364.56	42.8	40.4	43.4	8.13	8.39	8.40

Total Production Workers	**April 1988**	**March 1988**	**April 1987**
	42,500	**43,000**	**43,500**

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
(CALL 639-1661)

HIRE A YOUTH THIS SUMMER
THERE'S AN 85% TAX CREDIT
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